

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

SATURDAY APRIL 6

The Independent remarks that the spirit of Aguinaldo will still rule in the Philippines. In that case the people will never stop running.

With Funston abroad and Carrie Nation at home, the reputation of Kansas as a great war power is reaching out to the ends of the earth.

Aguinaldo may be taken to Alcatraz, in which case he may have a chance, en route, to see the sword that Delegate Bob wanted to offer him.

It is not likely that Hawaii will see the President, despite Mr. Emmeluth's cordial beckon. But Secretary Wilson may come and give us a glimpse of the rural side of the Administration.

People who want to see a catch-as-catch-can contest between Colonel Mammala and the Dispensary bill should make haste to the Legislative halls. The Colonel is said to be in good health and possessed of a very plausible way.

Jared G. Smith has arrived, but without his sample cow and hen. It appears that Jared's mission was faultily reported by wire and that he was quite prepared to find this country civilized and containing plenty of live stock from premium Jersey cows to the justly celebrated Bulletin calf.

DR. JOHN H. RAYMOND.

Dr. Raymond, president of the Board of Health, is inclined to play fast and loose with the press. First, the press published his signed statement without comment. Then a paper which carries no weight in the community talks about the doctor in its customary irresponsible manner. Thereupon the doctor calls a strictly private executive session of the Board of Health, editors and proprietors of the five daily papers of the city and the health committees of both houses of the Legislature at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The editor and proprietor of the offending paper not being present, the doctor proceeds to read a lecture to the representatives of the press and Legislature on their rights, powers and duties, and intimates that if they do not walk a pretty straight crack the Board of Health will know him no more.

Before a stenographic report of the secret meeting be published, which, with the doctor's approval, was done.

Next, the doctor summons a minion of the press connected with the Advertiser, and for fear the community is not yet fully alive to the gloomy fate overhanging it, confides again to him that he has the resignation bee in his bonnet, which statement is published in the doctor's very words.

Thereupon the doctor "explains" to his friends of the Republican that he has been misrepresented by the Advertiser; and upon the reporter from this paper asking him for an explanation of his statement he replies that the Republican has in turn misrepresented him.

The trouble with the doctor is that he talks first and thinks afterwards, although sometimes he apparently fails to think at all.

The Board of Health has been doing good work and no one but a few professional agitators want a change. The members of the Board must not get hysterical, however, every time a legislator talks for the benefit of his constituents, or a sensational paper unjustly attacks them.

As long as the members of the Board of Health attend to their business faithfully and honestly they need have no fear that unfair criticism will do them harm.

WILL FUNSTON BE REWARDED?

The feat of Funston is what might have been expected of the most daring, adventurous, resourceful, fortunate and courageous man the military service has produced since the beginning of the Spanish war. But, as usual, the envious are at work and a strong effort will be directed, as was successfully done against Lieutenant Hobson, to cheapen the reward he has so signally earned.

We already hear from Washington that Funston, at the age of five, is too young a man to be jumped over the heads of a host of seniors into the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army. That is to say, the responsibility and pay of high rank should go, not to those who have earned it by distinguished service, but to those who have survived the vicissitudes of war and the temptations of peace long enough to succeed, by the mere process of growing old, to positions they might never have won in the field. Such a rule would have permitted Napoleon Bonaparte to retire, perhaps, as a Colonel, instead of becoming a great commander in his twenties; it would have kept Paul Jones in the naval lieutenantancy which John Adams tried to force upon him to make room for older heads; it would have kept such men as Halleck in command of the Union Army in the Civil War and kept Grant, who was thirty-nine at the opening of the conflict, Sheridan, who was twenty-nine, and Custer, who was twenty-six, in subordinate positions. Fortunately, age and seniority did not then count for long against talent. The same rule held good on the Confederate side, for Stonewall Jackson, when he died a Lieutenant General, was but thirty-nine, and Joe Wheeler was a Major General at twenty-nine. Those were the days when military men were not debarded by youth from being promoted on their merits.

If the old fossils of the Army succeed in defeating Funston's promotion to General rank, the exasperation of the American people will make itself felt in Congress. The people care nothing for seniority. What they demand, in the armed service of the nation, is that the sovereign places shall go to the sovereign men; and that is the only rule by which the Army and Navy can be made to fulfill their purpose. It is a rule which encourages men to do their best; while the seniority method deadens enterprise by promising the highest posts to those who were merely born into the service before some other men. Plenty of fools are born first.

FEEBLE AND DILATORY.

Is the County Government Act as introduced in the House of Representatives and printed a party measure or is it not? It seems as if there ought to be no doubt or uncertainty on this point, yet there is evidently considerable. Individual members of the majority appear to have no hesitation in repudiating it, and prominent Home Rulers, men who must be regarded as the leaders, if there are any leaders, deny alike any knowledge of its origin or its contents. In the House they are as mute as so many oysters. Now this state of things is, to say the least of it, very peculiar. Either the bill represents, in at least a general way, the ideas and purposes of the majority or it does not. If it does, why is there not some effort made to have it moved on? It has now been before the House and the country more than a week and seems no nearer any definite action than when it was first introduced. If it is not a party measure, or does not fairly represent the ideas of the majority, why is not that fact made to appear clearly and the bill got out of the way?

As matters now stand, this bill blocks the way of every important measure before the House. Until it is disposed of in one way or the other, not one measure of importance, however beneficial, can be determined or even made the subject of intelligent action. Preposterous and impracticable as this bill has been shown to be, silly and dishonest as the cry for its immediate passage in its present form certainly is, the fact remains, nevertheless, that there it is, there it sticks, and until it is either passed, withdrawn or killed, pretty much everything else must wait. The changes proposed in every branch of public administration, in every department and bureau of the Territorial Government, are so multitudinous, so radical, so minute, so complicated and so generally involved and incomprehensible that they would necessitate a complete reconstruction and reorganization of the whole public service, which in turn involves a revision of the whole body of our statute law.

Three-fifths of the sixty days have already passed and only two-fifths remain. What chance is there of our Legislature being able in that time to perform such a herculean task? There is absolutely none, and every person at all familiar with such matters realizes it. With a Legislature embracing a considerable proportion of the best-informed and best-trained minds in the Territory and earnestly devoting themselves to business, the ground could scarcely be covered in the time that remains; and it is very doubtful if the additional thirty days which the Governor may grant would suffice for performance of such a task. With such a Legislature as we have, and under the conditions actually existing, the thing simply cannot be done. Under these circumstances the majority has a very heavy responsibility on its hands, a responsibility that, so far as can be judged from their words and acts thus far, is utterly beyond their capacity either intellectual or moral.

The Home Rulers have too large a majority in both houses to make it worth their while attempting to throw the responsibility for their follies and failures on any one else. They demanded that the legislative power of the Territory should be placed in their hands, telling what great and wonderful things they would do if only given the chance. The people listened to their professions and promises and sent them to the Legislature with an overwhelming majority in both houses.

Now, gentlemen of the Home Rule party, the power is in your hands, the responsibility is on your shoulders, the welfare and prosperity of the Territory, to say nothing of the future of your own party, are largely at your mercy. What kind of a record have you made thus far, and how do you propose to meet the crisis now upon you? The time for buncombe is passed; vague and glittering generalities are no longer in order; you ought by this time to realize that the preparing of important and intricate legislation is a task requiring a high degree of experience and training, and that it is not safe to trust the formulating of the most fundamental and far-reaching measures to a fellow with no better stock in trade than measureless assurance and a scissoring and a pastepot. It will not serve your purposes much longer to tell what you might, could or would have done if things had in some way been different. The time has come to do something and to waste no time about it.

PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

A number of franchises are being asked for in the Legislature. Gas, telephone, street car and electric light companies are all asking the privilege of using our streets for their private profit, but, so far as we know, not one of them proposes to pay anything for the privilege.

It should be laid down as a fundamental proposition that no franchise to tear up the street or erect poles or wires therein shall be granted except upon payment of full value for the privilege.

We want revenue; then tax every franchise using the streets a percentage of its receipts, as rent for such use.

The principle is almost universally recognized in England and Europe. It is rapidly extending in the United States. It has already been established here.

The Honolulu Electric Light Company pays two and one-half per cent of its gross receipts to the Government, and the Rapid Transit charter allows its stockholders only eight per cent on its capital, all the surplus to go to the Government.

The precedent is a good one to follow.

Germ of Cancer.

BUFFALO, March 20.—"Cancer is caused by an animal parasite which we have identified and located in the New York State cancer laboratory," said Prof. H. R. Gaylord, of the University of Buffalo, who has charge of that laboratory, last night. A peculiar feature about the parasite is the length of time required to develop a culture, and this, Prof. Gaylord said, accounted for the failure to fully identify it before.

Naval Promotions.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The President today made the following appointments in the Navy: Edward A. Sheppard, to be Rear Admiral; Kossuth Miles, to be a Commander; Richard M. Hughes, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

NEWS OF WORLD

CONDENSED

To Princess Bismarck, a son. The widow of the Marquis de Gallifet is dead.

The Augusta Hotel at Hampton, Va., is burning.

There are several cases of smallpox in Des Moines, Ia.

Lieut. Gen. Kool is the new Dutch Minister of War.

The Emperor will visit the State of Washington in May.

The Chilean Pan-American Commission has started for Buffalo.

The story that Krueger is coming to America has been denied.

James Stephens, the Fenian "Head Center" in 1866, died at Dublin.

The Brazilian Government will send Admiral Mello to Amazonias.

The Diamond Pottery plant at Akron, O., has been destroyed by fire.

It is thought the proposed coal strike in Pennsylvania will be abandoned.

American Minister Fleishmann has presented his credentials to the Sultan.

A terrible hailstorm in Northern Texas on March 25, inflicted a loss of \$100,000.

The Boers suffered heavy loss in a recent engagement with General Babington.

On account of the plague, Bremerhaven has quarantined against all Australian ports.

It is rumored that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Transvaal, will resign his office.

James Callahan, arrested for complicity in the Cudahy abduction case, will be tried April 22.

It is reported that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern have got control of the C. B. & Q.

The Japanese troops in the Chinese province of Pe-chi-li will be replaced by a force 50 per cent stronger.

A new \$5 counterfeiter, series of 1899, is out. The check letter and plate have been changed from B 20 to A 32.

At the Government Parliamentary caucus at Victoria no tenners were made to construct the coast Kootenay line.

Ex-Alderman Sigrist of Brooklyn is dead. He was one of the first American viticulturists in California and had a vineyard near Napa.

Advices from New York have it that steel prices have once more advanced and that the pay of ironworkers has been raised and the wages of English laborers reduced.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar has administered a severe reprimand to Prince Viazemski, a member of the Council of the Empire, for having interfered with the orders of the police on the occasion of the recent riots.

An official organ of the Brazilian Government says that the monarchist conspiracy had obtained the co-operation of two battalions of infantry and two troops of cavalry under the command of General Carlos Soares, and Col. Pantaleon Quieros.

An ancient Chinese tablet with the characters so worn that they were undecipherable has been found in the destroyed wall at Tien-Tsin. There is much indignation among the Chinese at Tien-Tsin over the destruction of the wall.

The proposed consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific has reached a final stage. The long-delayed plan, it is said, is ready for submission to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders.

Shanghai papers tell of friction which has arisen between the Russians and British in North China over the recent cruise after pirates in the Gulf of Pechi-li by the British cruiser Plover. The Russians claim that the pirates were taken from Russian territory, which claim the British refute.

Reports received by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden show that the books of 2-cent postage stamps issued by the Government are averaging a sale of 18,500 books a day throughout the United States. The fraction of a cent which the Government earns on the sale of the books has amounted to a net profit of \$3,572 in the eleven months during which they have been on sale at all postoffices.

CRITICISE THE KAISER.

Indiscreet Speech Arouses the Liberal Papers.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Conservative papers today do not discuss Emperor William's speech to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment at their barracks yesterday, but the Liberal papers generally comment on His Majesty's utterances, emphasizing the statement that the Emperor is ill-informed concerning the character of the March 1848 revolution in Berlin. The National Zeitung expresses its inability to comprehend what current events induced the Emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of His Majesty needing a body guard. The Vossische Zeitung is also unable to see any occasion for the Emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, and His Majesty's predecessors repeatedly recognized the loyalty of Berlin's population.

The Vorwaerts cites a number of previous speeches of the Emperor, exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary and claims it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows:

"If the City of Berlin should again impudently and disobediently rise against the King, as in 1848, then, my Grenadiers, it will be your duty, with the points of your bayonets, to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

The Tageblatt is amazed and asks what has occurred to justify the Emperor's words. It hints that the revolution of 1848 was not directed against the Hohenzollern dynasty, and appeals "from the ill-informed Emperor to the Emperor rightly informed."

Flags Will Fly.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Tribune says: American flags, nearly two tons of them, have been contracted for in Chicago with "rush orders," that on July Fourth the Red, White and Blue may flutter from every school house in Porto Rico, teaching the lesson of independence to old and young alike in the Island. The plans of the Government are that by the end of the year the flag will be as familiar a sight in the towns and villages of the Philippines.

The order of the Government calls for flags of all sizes—small ones that the school children can wave from windows or carry through the streets and into their homes, and large flags to float from flagpoles and building roofs over the heads of the troops and citizens on the day they are learning to celebrate. Each island prototype of the little red school house will have a complete suit of the national flag. There will be flags for the pupils, a flag to drape above the teacher's desk and a flag to flutter over the school house yard.

The purpose of the Government at Washington in giving the order is to secure sufficient flags to supply every school on the island devoted to educational purposes.

The bursting of a steam pipe on a Turkish torpedo boat scalded nine men to death.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time, and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wla., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

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